BOOK NOTICE

- F.O. Zuloaga, O. Morrone, and M.J. Belgrano (eds). 2008. Catálogo de las Plantas Vasculares del Cono Sur: Argentina, Sur de Brasil, Chile, Paraguay y Uruguay Volumen 1, 2, and 3. (ISBN 978-1-930723-70-2, hbk.). Missouri Botanical Garden Press, 4344 Shaw Boulevard, St. Louis, Missouri 63110-2291, U.S.A. (Orders: www.mbgpress.org, mbgpress@mobot.org, 1-314-577-9534, 1-314-577-9594 fax). \$375.00 set, Vol. 1: 984 pp., Vol. 2: 1302 pp., Vol. 3: 1602 pp., 8 1/2" x 11 1/4".
 - Vol. 1. Pteridophyta, Gymnospermae, Monocotyledoneae
 - Vol. 2. Dicotyledoneae: Acanthaceae-Fabaceae (Abarema-Schizolobium)
 - Vol. 3. Dicotyledoneae: Fabaceae (Senna-Zygia)-Zygophyllaceae

The three volumes of the *Catálogo* present a critical list of the species and taxa that grow in the subtropical and temperate to cold-temperate areas of South America, the Cono Sur or Southern Cone, which includes more than 4,700,000 square kilometers. The Introduction (in both Spanish and English) presents a short description of the biogeographical regions in the area.

A total of 17,697 accepted species are treated, about the same number that occur in the United States, a much larger region. More than 42,000 synonyms are indicated, as well as other taxa excluded from the study area, and dubious citations and names. At least one voucher supports each of the accepted names. The catalogue is organized alphabetically by family, genera, and species and documented with bibliographic citations, herbarium specimens, and information on their distribution, habit, native or introduced status, elevation, and cross-reference synonymy.

From the publisher: "The comprehensive catalogue is a taxonomic landmark, without modern, published precedence; it's the first time that such an international list has been assembled Scientists will now have a guide for applying the currently accepted names when identifying a plant for scientific investigation. Because the *Catalogue* lists the geographic locations for all 17,697 plants, scientists can use it as a guide to monitor the changes in the distribution of individual plant species that will occur as a result of habitat destruction, overharvesting, or global warming."